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GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE
Northern Pacific Railroad
2,776 MILES.
The Short est Line to Chicago and all points East, and the ONLY line running THROUGH trains between Portland and St Paul and Minneapolis.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC
Is the Only Line Running
PASSENGER TRAINS,
PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS,
FREE RECLINING CHAIR COACHES,
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WASHINGTON AND OREGON POINTS
TO THE EAST.
See That Your Tickets Read
VIA THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R'R
& ST PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS
And Thereby Avoid Change of Cars

PACIFIC DIVISION.
Portland Time Table.
Between PORTLAND and ASTORIA
Mixed Train
Pacific Express Train

Oregon R'y & Navigation
OCEAN DIVISION
Between PORTLAND and ASTORIA
Mixed Train
Express Train

RAIL DIVISION
Between PORTLAND and ASTORIA
21st Train
Express Train

Connections at Portland with the Oregon & California R'y for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, and San Francisco.
Freight will not be received for shipment after 4 P M on the day previous to sailing.
R KOEHLER, Manager. A L MAXWELL, Asst. Agent.

MIDDLE COLUMBIA & SNAKE RIVER DIVISION
Time Table.
Between PORTLAND and CELILO
Mixed Train
Express Train

CASCADE DIVISION.
Time Table.
Between PORTLAND and THE DALLES
Mixed Train
Express Train

WEST SIDE.
Between PORTLAND and FOREST GROVE
Mixed Train

Oregon and California
Oregon and Transcontinental Company
On and after Jan 25, 1884 trains will start
Between PORTLAND and ROSEBURG
Mixed Train
Express Train

Between PORTLAND and SALEM
Mixed Train
Express Train

Albany Express Train

The Oregon and California Railway makes connection with all the trains on the Eastside Division.

Between PORTLAND and ASTORIA
21st Train
Express Train

Connections at Portland with the Oregon & California R'y for Salem, Roseburg, Ashland, and San Francisco.
Freight will not be received for shipment after 4 P M on the day previous to sailing.
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THE
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE
AND
ST. PAUL
RAILWAY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC
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SHORT LINE
FROM ALL POINTS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
TO CHICAGO
And all points East and Southeast.
Its through passenger trains leave Portland daily for Chicago and the Milwaukee
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It is the only line running solid trains between Portland and Chicago.
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for either Sex,
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STENCILS
SEAL ENGRAVERS

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXIV. PORTLAND, OREGON: THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1884 NO. 7440

WASHINGTON.

Senator Logan Issues a Circular in Relation to Tyranniac Outrages.

IN THE SENATE.

THE POSTOFFICE BILL

The Bill Incorporating the Spokane Falls and Northern Railroad Company—Inter-State Commerce Congressional Notes.

The Star Route Investigation.

SATURDAY, March 12.—Within a week one of the leading counsel for the government in the star route cases will be tested in the absence of counsel on the other side. Mr. Ingersoll, who has been retained by the defendant Brady, was expected to return to New York to attend to some business. He is still in Washington, however, and it is now thought he will remain here until the trial is concluded. The indictments against Brady and others charge conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with the star route service. The first indictment was found in 1880, and the trial has been postponed from time to time. The defendants are charged with having received from the government during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880 the sum of $350,000 for carrying the mails on certain routes in Arkansas, Texas and Colorado, which sum was $100,000 in excess of the amount which should have been paid for the service. The defendants are charged with having entered into a conspiracy to defraud the government by means of false and fraudulent bids and contracts. The defendants are Thomas J. Brady, Stephen W. Dorsey, Thomas J. Peck, John M. Peck, Montgomery M. Pomeroy, Jeremiah W. Hinds, Benjamin J. Kellogg, Charles H. Miner, Thomas W. Brady, Alexander Boteler, Horace Gibson, Peter Dey, Thomas J. Brown, Thomas J. Dunn, Jeremiah Rich, Thomas Jones, Thomas Ryan, Thomas Cook, Thomas Hall, Thomas Hall, Thomas Hall

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1884.

A FAILURE AND ITS LESSONS.

The paper bearing the name of the *Northwest News*, after another suspension, appeared again yesterday, issuing the style of a blackguard sheet. Possibly publication of it in this character may be continued "off and on" a few days longer. Since the bottom has now been reached and there is nothing more to lose, a malicious disposition and vicious taste may prompt the expenditure by somebody of a few dollars to "run" the paper for a short time longer as a stunt still; but the effort to make a newspaper of it has proven an utter failure, and it is therefore virtually dead. The approach of death has been visible in all its lineaments for months past, and formal announcement of its dissolution could take no one by surprise. As an effort to start a newspaper this was the most pretentious ever made here, and the failure therefore is the most signal and complete that journalism in the northwest has ever known. It is an event that points a moral, both to those who are so anxious to embark in the newspaper business without knowledge of the conditions that lead to success or failure in it, and to the public, or that portion of the public who allow themselves to be victimized and swindled by every adventurer in journalism who comes among them to solicit their names and take their money. There is no business in which success is so difficult as in journalism, yet every tyro thinks he can succeed in it; and in every community there are many persons who, as little guided by judgment, receive his promises with credulity and lend their favor to his pretensions, evidently under the impression that to establish and conduct a newspaper is the simplest and easiest thing in the world.

It is useless, however, to inquire how far this failure is due to inexperience and want of knowledge of the business. The best judgment, the highest industry, the greatest skill, would have failed to establish any new paper in Portland, simply because there was no room for it. Good judgment, however, would not have made the attempt, because it would have comprehended the situation without the necessity of experiment. It would have perceived that the field of journalism here was fully occupied and that an additional daily newspaper could not get in here without crowding some other paper out; and every newspaper man who has had experience knows how extremely difficult, in fact, how well-nigh impossible, it is to do anything of this kind. Yet this undertaking, whose failure has been so complete, was based largely on the supposition that it would be easy to push THE OREGONIAN to the wall. It has been a favorite notion with not a few that THE OREGONIAN would succumb to the first active competitor, and this now defunct newspaper was launched under encouragement from those who were dissatisfied with THE OREGONIAN because it was not an obedient party organ, and who were particularly anxious to punish it because of its strenuous resistance to the effort to elect an utterly unworthy and corrupt man to the senate of the United States. Men without experience in journalism, and narrow though ardent partisans in politics, easily persuaded themselves and each other that the country would abandon an independent newspaper to accept the organ of a faction as an exponent of journalism. Now at last the time was come for THE OREGONIAN to be degraded and punished. It had kept its position so long simply because it had had no competitor that could get a telegraphic report; but that "monopoly" now was broken and the day of judgment to the independent newspaper had come.

By the proprietors of THE OREGONIAN these commiatory declarations were received with little concern, because they knew from experience the long and infinite labor necessary to establish a newspaper, and they knew, too, perhaps as no others did, that there was no room for another journal here. And they judged that as their paper had held its own against all comers during so many years, it was not likely to be imperiled by one more attempt against it. And though the new paper was heralded as a thing which was going to eclipse it, their experience in the business and their knowledge of the field led them to the conclusion that all this wouldn't be so easy a performance; for they knew that though nothing is so easy to talk about as the publication of a newspaper, yet nothing in the whole range of business is so difficult as to publish a good and complete one. They knew, too, that the public prefer the independent journal to the organ of a partisan faction, and that, above all, it is the *news* that makes a newspaper. When the first number of the new paper appeared they saw it was a failure; before it had been in existence a month they saw that it was doomed. In no single issue from first to last did it equal THE OREGONIAN for news, while in all other respects it was, from first to last, beneath criticism and contempt. At first the public bore with it, but after a time they saw it was hopeless and began to treat it with neglect. During the greater part of its career its life has been that of a lingering death, though it is but justice to say that it has done as well as could be expected of a newspaper whose idea of journalism was that of supplying the "long felt want" of the "reliable party organ." All its mismanagement, every minor mistake, was nothing to this misconception of the mission of journalism.

The field for journalism here is a peculiar one. It bears no proportion, holds no comparison, with that in other parts of the country. This field may appear to be an ample one for many newspapers, but the cost of publication here is enormously in excess of that in any other locality in the United States, while the smallness and sparseness of population fix a limit to the business which any newspaper can do. Enterprise beyond that limit is altogether wasted. We cannot publish newspapers here as cheaply as they can be published in the eastern states, for, because all material need costs from twenty to fifty per cent. more, printers' rates are twenty-five per cent. more, and telegraphic service—rates being based on distance—is enormously greater; and, second, because there is neither sufficient population nor sufficient business here to furnish subscriptions and advertisements in such numbers as eastern and San Francisco papers can command. THE OREGONIAN pays for telegraphic service as much money as any two papers in cities of the rank of Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburg. It pays eight cents a pound for paper which they get for five; it pays compositors 50 cents where they pay 35 to 40. The defunct *Northwest News* was ignorant of the conditions of publication here. It "didn't see why an Oregon paper shouldn't be afforded at as low a price as an eastern paper," and it advertised a large weekly at $2 a year, and made deductions from that rate to agents and canvassers, which left it no margin whatever, but, on the contrary, brought the office into debt. A like effort was made to sustain the daily, by offering it first at 20 and then at 15 cents a week; but these expedients only reduced the income of the paper and made the losses more severe. The similar policy of taking advertisements at low rates—at any rates that could be obtained—aggravated the disaster from that direction. But no management could have made it successful, because there was no room for it. In little more than one year between $70,000 and $80,000 have been sunk in an undertaking which owed its origin to ignorance of the business, in spite of THE OREGONIAN and to the notion that the public would prefer "organ grinding" to independent and legitimate journalism.

In most calculations it is assumed that Mr. Blaine wants to be a candidate for president in spite of his strenuous denials. Naturally these industrious denials are taken as very good evidence that he wants it.

WARMING THE VIPER.

A year ago the United States supreme court declared that part of the Ku Klux act of 1871, which makes it a crime for two or more persons to conspire to deprive any person of the equal protection of the laws unconstitutional. Thus the court held in a matter wholly within the criminal jurisdiction of states. In its last Ku Klux decision the court upheld the constitutionality of that part of the act which is intended to protect citizens at the polls in the case of federal elections. In other words, it decides that congress has full power to legislate for the protection of voters against intimidation, violence or corruption at any election of federal officers. Quoting as it does, what the attention of congress is directed to gross violations of the law, this decision may have some influence upon the suggestions which the investigating committee of the senate may make. The Albany *Democrat* agrees with THE OREGONIAN that the southern investigations promise few results of immediate consequence, but that they reveal to the self-reliance which those communities should soon come to possess" if left to protect themselves and to bear the consequences of their own lawlessness. But this last decision of the supreme court shows that our contemporary is wrong in saying that "it ought to be regarded as settled that the right of the federal government can no longer be invoked in the few southern regions of the south to participate in the conduct of elections." This is, of course, true of state elections, but not of elections in which federal officers are chosen. But the question is, how shall the federal power be applied. When Judge Devens was attorney-general he recommended that the operations of the federal election laws should be extended to all polling places at which representatives in congress or presidential electors are to be voted for upon the petition of the number of citizens required to secure the appointment of a government inspector. At present the law is only effective in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or over, because of the lack of authority in supervisors or in precincts to make arrests at other places. This recommendation might be adopted. But it would hardly be effectual. There would be great difficulty in getting special deputies to administer the law, and if the attempt were made it would prove to be only another of those irritating measures which exasperate without controlling the violators of the laws. Senato Pryce is reported as saying that there is no republican form of government in Mississippi, and because congress is empowered and bound to guarantee a government republican in form in every state, he thinks something should be done for Mississippi. What he really means is that the government of that state is republican only in form. But this defect cannot be remedied by the only means available for congress, that is troops. The only remedy, as we have repeatedly said, consists in the extension of civilization to Copiah county and other lawless regions by such agencies as schools, newspapers, schools, sermons and other appliances of intelligence and religion which are of slow but sure operation.

While we believe it is good policy to refrain from applying measures which will not operate without controlling the lawless people of the south, it is equally unwise for the republicans of the north to become exasperated by the disagreeable talk of southern bourbons, such for example as the following remarks of the chief democratic paper in Virginia:

> Any southern man who favors repulsive measures in the southern states puts himself at once in the attitude of an enemy of his people. Indeed, worse cannot be found than in white men willing to give the ignorant, lawless, partisan, predatory classes placed in power over the intelligent, industrious, patriotic, law-abiding men who keep the wheels of our commerce turning. And that is just what reconstruction in Virginia means. The republican party at best is a party of corruption and ruinous ideas, while the democratic party stands for honest government. The south will continue to be a minority as long as honest freemen are in the majority.

The legislation which is inspired by revenge is never effectual. Laws must express, not the feelings of shock or disgust, but the instincts of wisdom and prudence and self control, otherwise they will be weak and tentative, incapable of effective administration. There are some evils, and this crime against popular government is one which under the peculiar circumstances which arise from the nature of our government, may wisely be left to work its own elimination. That this will be the result in the south we have already declared our belief. In making such threats as these we have quoted from the Richmond paper and in executing them as in Copiah county and other portions, the south is warming in her bosom the snake that will sting her social and political body until for her own protection the reptile is cast out and destroyed.

The pressure of an earnest public opinion has forced the senate committee on public lands, after a tedious and suspicious delay, to report favorably the house resolution for the forfeiture of the unearned Texas Pacific land grant. This grant embraced 14,000,000 acres, valued at $40,000,000, given originally to General Fremont, and like conveyances, to assist the construction of a line 678 miles in length. The franchise passed into control of Colonel Tom Scott, who endeavored to build the road, but was antagonized at every step by Mr. Huntington, who represented the rival Southern Pacific a line established out of the surplus earnings of the subsidized Central Pacific. While Scott was trying to get further aid in the form of a guarantee for the interest on the bonds of the road, Huntington went before congress and said in substance: "Gentlemen, why should you vote additional public aid to the Texas Pacific, when I am building a parallel line without subsidy or land grant of any sort? A railroad in that fertile section should pay for itself." Scott was worsted and sold out to Gould, who in turn sold out to Huntington. The grant was intended to aid the construction of a competitor to the Southern Pacific, but notwithstanding the fact that its construction was prevented by Huntington, he had the effrontery to claim the grant, and if his letters to Colton had not been published in a fortunate moment he might have secured it, because, as he boasts, he "has friends in Washington."

The record kept at Woodstock, Vt., for the signal service shows that New England is capable of producing among its other peculiarities of climate, something like the traditional weather of Oregon. In the month of February there was not a day without clouds. On fifteen days the clouds were dense from morning till night, and on twenty-either rain or snow fell. The mean of cloudiness, on a scale of 10, was 8.35, which is the highest in any recent year before 1883, when it was 8.92, and the figure is generally near 5.50. The weather was also remarkably warm. Only three times did the thermometer go down to zero, and the mean for the month was 24.38 above, against 16.82 for the preceding sixteen years together. The highest in the period was 29.11 in 1877, and the lowest 3.67 in 1873. The fall of rain and snow was rather light, however, making only 3.62 inches of water, all told. But the month of March came in like a lion," with the worst storm of the season, and a worse than that has followed. And the prospect now is that the month will go out, as it sometimes does, "like a whole menagerie."

The case in which the legal tender act has just been declared constitutional was not argued, as it was intended to be, though what Senator Edmunds would have said in favor of good money might have changed the result. What excites the most surprise is that the supreme court apparently holds that congress possesses powers very much like those of a sovereign government. The New York *Times* regards the conflict between the section and the tenth amendment of the constitution a "palpable, complete and irreconcilable." The decision declares that legal tender act is the exercise of "one of the powers belonging to sovereignty in one of United nations, and not expressly withheld from congress by the constitution," whereas the tenth amendment reserves "to the states or to the people" all powers not expressly delegated to the United States by the constitution." In other words, the powers of congress are not limited merely by what is expressly said to that body, but by what is expressly granted. Powers not expressly granted are distinctly reserved. The description in Justice Gray's decision of congress as "the legislature of the sovereign nation" is likely to enter into political speech in various degrees of exhilaration for the enjoyment of the incubus.

Nothing could be more disgraceful than the conduct of the chief of police in barring a local newspaper, which has [illegible] from the whole world, to discharge his vituperation upon persons with whom he happens to get "mad." Here is the official entrusted with responsibility for the preservation of the peace of the city who is pouring out a stream of denunciation and venom well calculated to disturb the peace, and moreover, who does not scruple in his eagerness to attack his enemies, to throw out vile insinuations against others whose defenseless position should be their sufficient protection. As chief of police, Mr. Watbrods cannot afford to do this; as a man, he should be ashamed of it.

DR. MARVIN AND CONGREGATIONALISM.

A Communication from him, in which he his Position is Defined, Followed by a Letter from Rev. E. Trumbull Lee.

PORTLAND, March 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have up to this present time refrained from appearing in print touching the controversy between the First Congregational church of this city and a number of its members. I regret that church members should be made the subject of public discussion, but as two articles, one by "One of the Thirteen" and the other by my friend and brother in Christian service, Rev. Dr. G. H. Atkinson, have appeared in THE OREGONIAN, it seems but right that I, as a public matter taken into consideration, it should know both sides.

In the first place congregational churches have creeds. The First Congregational church of this city has one. The people are roughly attached to it, as will appear from the failure of a motion to abolish it, by a majority of the house of the community at a recent council meeting. The pastor was opposed to the motion and openly stated so at the time. The creed of the First Congregational church of this city "may be found by any one who will look at the pains to read Dr. Wayland's "Moral of the Principles, Doctrines and Polity of Congregational Churches." The only officers known by the church are the pastor, deacons and clerk. The creed, by common consent, is held to prohibit a clear and concise statement of the position taken by the Presbyterian church in the matter of creed subscription. I have included the points of the latter which bear directly upon the matter in hand.

FREDERIC R. MARVIN.

PORTLAND, Or., March 10, 1884.

The Rev. F. R. Marvin, M. D.—*Dear Brother*: My object in addressing you by letter is not to prove our agreement or disagreement as to points of doctrine or polity, but to place before you the statement of the belief and practice of the Presbyterian church with reference to the reception of members into the church, and also with reference to the relation between baptized children and the communicant church.

There are points which I understand you to hold in common with our church. These points are clear and distinct, and do not require the attention and argument of our statement. "Faith in Jesus Christ as saving grace, whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation as he is offered to us in the gospel." (W. S. H., epitome, page 3.) "Repentance, including faith, and we consider that strongly to enforce [illegible] and calling. We do not require any one to say more concerning faith in Jesus Christ than is necessary to our deliverance from sin, to our union with Christ, to our adoption, justification and sanctification, and to our final salvation." We do not believe it at any time without both mind and heart, and that the radical doctrine of Evangelical belief is necessary to the conversion and salvation of every [illegible] soul.

This is exactly the Presbyterian position in this point. All that we expect, or desire, is to bring men to penitence and faith, to the foot of the cross. "We preach Christ crucified," and give Him all.

Second—We believe that children of believing parents, and that are baptized in infancy are members of the church, and that no public confession is necessary to entitle them to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is not baptismal regeneration.

We draw no respectful difference between baptized and unbaptized children. We receive the former to the Lord's table as a matter of course, when they ask for their entrance, covenant with all the elders, and take upon themselves the vows made for them at their birth. And we receive the latter when they give good evidence of regeneration and conversion. This also is scriptural and spiritual belief and teaching. In this point, as you see for yourself when I call your attention to the declared belief of our church, as stated by Dr. Henry J. Vandyke, in his article in the Presbyterian Review (January, 1881, page 29), the views we advocate may be summed up in these four propositions:

I. The children of professedly Christians are by birth members of the visible church.

II. In recognition of their birthright membership in the church, all children of professedly believing parents ought to be baptized for the same reason that adults, professing faith in Christ, ought to be baptized.

III. Every child, lawfully baptized, until the contrary be made to appear, is presumed to be grafted into Christ, regenerated, and made a true member of the invisible church.

IV. Baptized children ought to be treated and educated as young Christians, with a view of being admitted at an early age to participation in the Lord's supper.

In all this that I say to you, I make no departure, in letter or spirit, from the standards of the entire Presbyterian church, in these United States. In confirmation of this statement I append a letter which I received a few days ago from Rev. E. Evans, of the Calvary Presbyterian church, and a card which I received directly upon the heels of my question. The latter is published with Mr. Evans' consent, and is believed to exhibit a clear and concise statement of the position taken by the Presbyterian church in the matter of creed subscription.

I have included the points of the latter which bear directly upon the matter in hand.

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PORTLAND, Or., March 10, 1884.

Rev. F. R. Marvin, M. D.—Dear Brother: My object in addressing you by letter is not to prove our agreement or disagreement as to points of doctrine or polity, but to place before you the statement of the belief and practice of the Presbyterian church with reference to the reception of members into the church, and also with reference to the relation between baptized children and the communicant church.

There are points which I understand you to hold in common with our church. These points are clear and distinct, and do not require the attention and argument of our statement. "Faith in Jesus Christ as saving grace, whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation as he is offered to us in the gospel." (W. S. H., epitome, page 3.) "Repentance, including faith, and we consider that strongly to enforce [illegible] and calling. We do not require any one to say more concerning faith in Jesus Christ than is necessary to our deliverance from sin, to our union with Christ, to our adoption, justification and sanctification, and to our final salvation." We do not believe it at any time without both mind and heart, and that the radical doctrine of Evangelical belief is necessary to the conversion and salvation of every [illegible] soul.

This is exactly the Presbyterian position in this point. All that we expect, or desire, is to bring men to penitence and faith, to the foot of the cross. "We preach Christ crucified," and give Him all.

Second—We believe that children of believing parents, and that are baptized in infancy are members of the church, and that no public confession is necessary to entitle them to the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is not baptismal regeneration.

We draw no respectful difference between baptized and unbaptized children. We receive the former to the Lord's table as a matter of course, when they ask for their entrance, covenant with all the elders, and take upon themselves the vows made for them at their birth. And we receive the latter when they give good evidence of regeneration and conversion. This also is scriptural and spiritual belief and teaching. In this point, as you see for yourself when I call your attention to the declared belief of our church, as stated by Dr. Henry J. Vandyke, in his article in the Presbyterian Review (January, 1881, page 29), the views we advocate may be summed up in these four propositions:

I. The children of professedly Christians are by birth members of the visible church.

II. In recognition of their birthright membership in the church, all children of professedly believing parents ought to be baptized for the same reason that adults, professing faith in Christ, ought to be baptized.

III. Every child, lawfully baptized, until the contrary be made to appear, is presumed to be grafted into Christ, regenerated, and made a true member of the invisible church.

IV. Baptized children ought to be treated and educated as young Christians, with a view of being admitted at an early age to participation in the Lord's supper.

In all this that I say to you, I make no departure, in letter or spirit, from the standards of the entire Presbyterian church, in these United States. In confirmation of this statement I append a letter which I received a few days ago from Rev. E. Evans, of the Calvary Presbyterian church, and a card which I received directly upon the heels of my question. The latter is published with Mr. Evans' consent, and is believed to exhibit a clear and concise statement of the position taken by the Presbyterian church in the matter of creed subscription.

I have included the points of the latter which bear directly upon the matter in hand.

FREDERIC R. MARVIN.

Men of Empire.

PORTLAND, Ore.—The *Telegram* says: In Clackamas county, alone, over a hundred citizens were cured of painful ailments by St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain queror.

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR RENT—STORE CORNER FIFTH IN BRICK building. LIGHT & YOUNG, 10 Stark st. 12mo

FOR SALE—MANDLE & URBAN SAFE. APPLY to W. M. JACKSON, 12 Front street. 8mo

$30. $30. AND $60 PAID TO LADIES TO WORK at home. Address HARRISON & HUTCHMAN, No. 7 Stark st.

Rooms on the European plan. Call at "The Esmond."

ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING PURPOSES; gas and bath if desired; at corner First and Stark; convenient; suitable for families.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS HANDSOMELY FURNISHED; rent $20. 250 Second st., cor. Jefferson. MRS. JOHNSON. 10mo

USE HOLBROOK'S ENAMELINE FOR THE TEETH (complexion); perfectly harmless; price 50 cents a bottle. Ask your druggist for it. 2tMar

SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS in Oregon; well furnished and doing good business paid for the year; will be sold cheap. Call for information apply to CHAS. KOHN, 11 Front st.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CIRCLE NO. 1, Daughters of Liberty, give a social and dance this evening, March 13, at Turner Hall, corner Second and Taylor streets. Tickets, admitting gentleman and ladies, including refreshments, 50 cts. 10mo

$300—FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of boarding house of seven rooms, together with a good paying business, all for $300; the dwelling has to be well furnished; rent $20 per month. Apply to KNIGHT & NEWBERRY, 32 Second st. 12mo

Himes the Printer 5 and 7 Washington st., Portland. LEGAL BLANKS.

Portland Box Factory. G. W. BATES, SUCCESSOR TO JOHN EARLY & CO. All orders promptly filled. Factory, Webber's New Mill, Office, 1 Sherlock's Block.

NEW PIANOS FOR RENT AT KOHLER & CHASE'S, 151 Third street. 10mo

A LEARN FOR SALE, CONTAINING 35 NOTES. For particulars apply to L. DIESCHNEIDER, corner Main and Lincoln. 2mo

PROPOSALS for MILITARY SUPPLIES. Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Office Chief Quartermaster, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., March 11, 1884. SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, SUBject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, April 7th, 1884, at which time they will be opened, for the furnishing and delivery of military supplies during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1885, at the following named points, viz: Fort Canby, W. T., Fort Townsend, W. T., Fort Lapwai, I. T., Fort Colville, W. T., Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Fort Klamath, Or., Fort Boise, I. T., Fort Stevens, Or., Fort Vancouver, W. T., Fort Simcoe, W. T., Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., Fort Custer, M. T., Fort Shaw, M. T., Fort Ellis, M. T., Fort Maginnis, M. T., Fort Keogh, M. T., Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Fort Missoula, M. T., Fort Lincoln, D. T. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, and to articles of foreign production upon which the duties have been paid. Blank proposals, printed circulars, giving full information as to the manner of bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office or to the Quartermasters at the various posts named. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. A. S. KIMBALL, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster. 12mo

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Rooms on the European plan. Call at "The Esmond."

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MEETING NOTICE.

Attention, Turners. Adjourned meeting this (Thursday) evening at 8 o'clock. Business of importance. By order of the president. W. WANNER, Secretary.

All advertisements, such as "Wanted," "Help Wanted," "Lost," "For Sale" etc., will be inserted at a cent a line per first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No insertion for less than ten cents. Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Societies ten cents per line. All notices to be paid for in advance.

BORN.

MARRIED.

DIED.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL RESTAURANT.

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE HAND BILL, POST, Window and Counter Scales. Address, stating lowest cash price, SCALES, Oregonian office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD; rent reasonable. 251 Second st.

FOR RENT—NEW AND FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; terms reasonable. 251 Second st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION AS porter or collector; can furnish good city reference. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN CONNECTION with some wholesale house; can furnish good city reference. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE Portland Directory. Apply at the office of the publishers, 5 Washington st.

FOR RENT—NEW AND FURNISHED ROOMS; rent reasonable. 251 Second st.

LOST—ON THE STREETS OF PORTLAND, OR between Portland and Oswego, a pocket-book containing a sum of money and a check for $100 on the First National Bank of Portland, Or., payable to order of Mrs. M. HATCH. The finder will please return to 251 Second st. and receive reward.

DR. W. P. Smith, Diseases of Women and Children.

SHRIMPS! SHRIMPS!

A large and Fresh Supply, by Cellophane at E. QUACKENBUSH'S, Fourth and Washington.

LAND PLASTER

For Sale by EVERDING & FARRELL.

FRUIT! 120 bushels of SOUTHERN OREGON APPLES

At Central Market. A. L. WILLEY.

O. R. & N. Co.

Notice to Shippers.

The steamer "GIPSY" will leave Taconia for New Westminster on SATURDAY evening, March 15, 1884.

H. B. TWOMBLY, Agent, Portland, Or.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

We will sell at auction at the Residence No. 148 Seventh st., bet. Ankeny and Morrison,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 15th,

The Entire Furniture of Residence, consisting of

Best Bedroom Suits, Spring Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Lounges, Tables, Chairs, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, Kitchenware and Everything Else.

GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

Decidedly the Best Remedy Now in Use. Cures when All Others Fail.

SIX Bottles for $5.

Dr. Kirk's Patent Inhaler, 50c.

Combination sent by express to any part of the world. Address Dr. J. KIRK & CO., Portland, Or.

J. B. RICHARDSON ..... AUCTIONEER

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

I will sell on the premises, No. 5, corner Sixth and G streets,

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 15th, At 10 o'clock A. M.

1 Fine Piano, 7-octave;
1 Fine Parlor Set;
1 Fine Walnut Center Table, marble top;
1 Fine Walnut Whatnot;
45 yards Brussels Carpet.

ALSO

1 Fine Black Walnut Bedroom Set.

ALSO

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands,
Half and Spring Mattresses, Sheets, Blankets,
Bedspreads, Feather pillows and Bolsters, etc.

ALSO

1 Extension Table, Dining Chairs,
Parlor Carpet, Kitchen Forks, Spoons,
Crockery and Glassware.

ALSO

1 Splendid Kitchen Range with Cooking Utensils complete.

A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION.

Headquarters Department of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, W. T., March 8, 1884.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN TRIPLICATE, SUBject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, April 7, 1884, at which time they will be opened, for the transportation of military supplies during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1884, and ending June 30, 1885.

WATER TRANSPORTATION.

Route No. 1.—Spokane Falls, W. T., to Fort Spokane, W. T.

Route No. 2.—Ahtanum, Oregon, to Fort Klamath, Oregon.

Route No. 3.—Pendleton, Oregon, to Boise Barracks, I. T.

Route No. 4.—Klamath, I. T., to Boise Barracks, I. T.

Route No. 5.—Lewiston, I. T., to Fort Lapwai, I. T.

Route No. 6.—Lewiston, I. T., to Fort Colville, W. T.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Route No. 7.—For transportation of U. S. Military Stores between Portland and Fort Stevens, Oregon, about 100 miles.

Route No. 8.—Between Portland, Oregon, and Vancouver, W. T.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, form of contract, and printed circulars giving full information as to the manner of bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Each set containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation on Routes Nos. ——," addressed to the undersigned. A. S. KIMBALL, Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

CHOICE TABLE BOARD AND ROOMS, $5 PER week; second floor; all conveniences; also single rooms, $1 per week. Inquire at 251 Second st.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO COMmunicate with parties who have a second-hand engine, German Dr. Klee Sewing Machine, and a machine for cutting and punching sheet iron. Address, stating price, MRS. M. HATCH.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF HOUSE, W. 10 parlor, sitting, dining-room, kitchen and bath; all modern conveniences; pleasantly situated. Inquire at 251 Sixth street.

WANTS.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON CITY property; no commission; no delay. CLARK & CO., 11 Stark st., Up-stairs.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN EAST PORTLAND, OR will exchange for property in Portland; permanent home. Address WELCH & CO., Stark, Or.

$250 LOAN WANTED ON GOOD CITY PROPERTY. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE family, with or without board. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—A PERMANENT GENTLEMAN boarder in a private family; terms reasonable; location central and pleasant. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

$400 TO LOAN—WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED business, $400 to $500 for which ample security will be given. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a furnished room, with board, in a private family, where there are no children; must be in a quiet locality. Address, stating terms, W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—TO BUY ACRES OF LAND IN OR near Portland. Address, stating price, lowest cash terms, etc., W. H. H., Oregonian office.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS KNOWING THEMselves indebted to the undersigned for rent of a piano will please call and settle the same by the 15th inst., or they will be sued without further notice. A. B. RICHARDSON.

PAINTER—THE LIVELIEST.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MAN LATELY from the east, to work on a farm; has a good knowledge of horses; wages not so much object. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A REPUTABLE young man as porter or collector; can furnish good city reference. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman by a young man who has had experience in the business; can furnish good city reference. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN CONNECTION with some wholesale house; can furnish good city reference. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE Portland Directory. Apply at the office of the publishers, 5 Washington st.

HELP WANTED.

A GOOD SALESMAN CAN SECURE A PERMANENT situation from a village merchant. Address W. H. H., Oregonian office.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of two. Inquire at 251 Second st.

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN BOOK-FOLDING and stitching. Apply at once to H. O. STONE & CO., 189 First st.

CHINESE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY. JAP. Help furnished on short notice. 251 Second st.

Pat's Agency, Sexton Block.

Corner First and Washington—P. O. Box 897.

NOTICE TO LET—FINE CHANCE FOR BREWery; rent low. Apply to P. W. MEARS, Albany, Or.

PLENTY OF GOOD PLACES. NO PLACE FOR PLANTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATRE.

TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 11 and 13, 1884, TWO PERFORMANCES OF

ESTHER!

A Dramatic Recital in Five Acts.

EQUALLED CAST. FULL CHORUS OF 50 VOICES. GRAND ORCHESTRA. and BALLET DIVERTISEMENT.

W. H. SIMMONS, Director.

Admission ..... $1.

Reserved seats on sale at store of Sherlock Block, on and after 10 A. M. Saturday, March 8.

REMOVED.

LENT'S DRUG STORE

Removed to Third and Jefferson sts.

Fine Line of Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at any hour, day or night.

BALLS AND PARTIES.

24th ANNUAL BALL

OF THE ORGANIZATION

Hibernian Benevolent Society,

At Turn Halle, Monday Evening, March 17th.

Tickets admitting gentleman and lady ..... One Dollar

SOCIAL SCIENCE LECTURE.

THE CHILD AND THE STATE,

BY

Mr. E. T. DOOLEY,

Superintendent of the Boys' Industrial School,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 14, 8 o'clock, In the Chapel of the Unitarian Church.

Admission 25 Cents.

TO RENT!

M. MARKS

Formerly of No. 10 Front, a spot has been opened The New York Store, Second and Yamhill sts., 1st First street, near Depot, with a choice new line of

BOOTS AND SHOES

From the leading manufacturers, and these to be closed at

SHERIFF'S SALE,

The bulk and choice of My Bankrupt Stock,

BANKRUPT STOCK,

Which I will dispose of at a

SACRIFICE.

Or would be pleased to have my customers

FIRST

FIVE YEAR SALE

Of

Furniture, Bedding, Upholstery, Wall Paper, Etc.,

—AT—

J. M. BINGHAM'S,

244 AND 246 FIRST ST., NEAR MAIN.

Anything in said lines can be bought for

15 DAYS ONLY, AT COST,

In order to make room for immense spring orders soon to arrive.

This a chance never before offered to get FIRST CLASS GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

Fishing Tackle AT WHOLESALE.

We are receiving a stock of tackle selected by Mr. TAYLOR at the East, with special reference to the trade of this section. We invite attention to our stock of brass and steel Casting Reels for b

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

GILMAN & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 42 First st., bet. Pine and Ankeny
Fridays at 10 o'clock A. M.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
Household Furniture and Merchandise
EVERY
FRIDAY MARCH 14th, at 10 A.M.

GILMAN & CO. Auctioneers

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE
OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT RESIDENCE
Thursday, March 13, 1884

T. J. O'CONNOR,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant
First and Pine.
Monday and Thursday, Furniture & Merchandise.
Wednesday, Stock and Horse Sales.
Saturday, Tattersalls Sales.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
H. W. T. B. OGILBY,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND DRAUGHTSMAN
Special Attention given to City Work
Room 2, Ainsworth Block, Third and Washington sts.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
BATTIN & COOPER, (Of Salt Lake) GENERAL COMMISSION
Merchants and Agents for Mining Companies
ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
Agents Merchants' Despatch Transportation Co.
MILLER & MARQUAM, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Agents for Pioneer Line of Steamers
GOLDSMITH & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Consignments Solicited. 124 Front st., Portland, Or.
TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO. SHIP BROKERS
Established 1865. Agents for Shipowners. 54 Second street, Portland, Or.
ABRAHAM HIRSCH & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Agents Portland Packing Co.
C. IRVING & BRO. FOREIGN EXPORT COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Oak streets, Portland, Or.
SCOTT & CO. SHIPPERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Agents for Portland Packing Co. Salmon Canners
Office and Salesroom, 124 Front st., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE GROCERS.
ABRAHAM HIRSCH & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS
Agents and Northwest Agents Pacific Rolling Mills
ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS
Agents Portland Packing Co., Portland, Or.
GOODALL & McCONNELL, WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Commission Merchants, Front st., Portland, Or.
McCRAKEN & MASON, WHOLESALE GROCERS
Corner Front and Oak streets, Portland, Or.
WADHAM & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROCERS
Corner Front and Columbia sts., Portland, Or.

SUNPOWDER
CHAS. E. PEASE CO., AGENTS FOR THE PACIFIC COAST
Office, 409 Front st., San Francisco, Cal.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY
EVANS, HOWELL & CO., IMPLEMENTS
Front, bet. Ankeny and Burnside sts., Portland, Or.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO. WHOLESALE
Machinery and dealers in supplies
Corner Front and Ankeny sts., Portland, Or.
CRAIG, DODD & CO. SOLE AGENTS
Case Mowers and Reapers, Canton Plows
Front, bet. Ankeny and Burnside sts., Portland, Or.
WILSON & CO. MAKERS OF SPOKE
Rim, Bolster and Sawmills, Iron Frame
Cor. Front and Ankeny sts., Portland, Or.
THE WARNER & CO. CLOTHING MILL
Manufacturers of Clothing and Overalls
Cor. Front and Ankeny sts., Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
BRADLEY & DOBEN, IN FRONT OF
Between Washington and Stark streets
Sole Agents for Buck's Stove Polish

CIGARS AND TOBACCO
WILLINGS BROS. & CO. WHOLESALE
Cigars, Snuff and Tobacco, 121 Front st., Portland, Or.
Branch at Sideman, Leschburg & Co., San Francisco

HARDWARE, IRON AND WOOD
THOMPSON, DEHART & CO. HARDWARE
Iron and Steel, Carriage and Wagon Material
Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Portland, Or.
CHAMBERLAIN & CO. PORTERS AND
Cor. Davis, First and Ankeny sts., Portland, Or.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS
MEIER BROS. & CO. FANCY DRY GOODS
And millinery, Front st.

SHOW CASES.
JOSEPH BERTHING & CO. MANUFACTURERS
Cor. First and Pine sts., Portland

MACHINISTS
TUCKSMAN & WOLF MACHINISTS
First, Third and Fourth sts., Portland, Or.

PROPOSALS FOR TRANSPORTATION
U. S. Quartermaster's Department, Portland, Or., March 11, 1884.
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate subject to the usual conditions will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, March 24, 1884, for the transportation of such Subsistence Stores and Supplies on the following routes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as may be required by the Commissary Department of California:
Route No. 1.—Portland to Fort Klamath, Oregon, 250 miles.
Route No. 2.—Portland to Fort Boise, Idaho Territory, 350 miles.
Route No. 3.—Winnemucca to Camp McDermit, Nevada, 150 miles.
Bidders will be required to name the price per pound for the transportation of Subsistence Stores and Supplies on each of the routes above mentioned, and to state the time within which they will undertake to deliver the same at the respective destinations.
Blank forms of proposals will be furnished on application at this office, and the attention of bidders is called to the requirements of the law and regulations governing the transportation of Army supplies.
The right is reserved to reject any or all bids not deemed for the interest of the service.
Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned.
R. N. BATCHELDER, Captain and Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS
GEO. A. LOW & SON, WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers and Importers, 124 Front st., Portland, Or.
MACKENZIE BROS. WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers, 124 Front st., Portland, Or.
MACKENZIE & CO

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 13, 1884.

REPORT ON MORRISON'S MEASURE.

Arguments for and against the Bill Submitted to the House.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The majority report on the Morrison tariff bill, after reterring to changes in the president's message which speaks of the work of the tariff commission, and quoting from the report of that commission to congress, in which it continues the average reduction at between 20 and 25 per cent, and in the statement of the chairman of the senate committee on finance on proposing the bill, that it would reduce the revenue $25,000,000, goes on to say that these predictions have not been verified by the operation of the law, as the question still presses what legislation is necessary to relieve the people of unnecessary burdens. It is admitted that for the first six months after which the new law embodying the ideas of the tariff commission was in force, duties were nearly 11 per cent of the value of goods imported; that for the corresponding period of the year 1883, under the old law, the duty paid was somewhat less than 42½ per cent, if the value of goods imported; that the exact average of reduction made by the new law, in comparison with the old law, was only 1.74 per cent.

The report continues: "This exhibit of the reduction in rates made by the act of March 3, 1883, amounting to 1.74 per cent, of duty, is not to an important modification, resulting from a change in value and other conditions, some of which increase and others reduce the comparative ad valorem rate. The nominal reduction made by the act of 1883 but little more than one-half the per cent tariff rates. With the Morrill tariff limitations in the bill, and the liquor and silk schedules admitted as they are, the actual reduction on the basis of last year's importations will not be 15.74 per cent. on the whole importation of dutiable goods."

THE REAL CAUSE OF THE DECREASE.

"The report then speaks of wool, lumber coal and salt being put on the free list as activity of industries and necessity to all the people, and continues: "This decrease in revenue, as shown by receipts under the new law, other than that resulting from the nominal reduction of 1.74 per cent, results from the falling off in the value of nearly $25,000,000 of imports. On the first half year under the new law compared with the first half of the previous year values under the old law, the reduction of revenue, under the bill, as reported as estimated at $31,000,000 on the basis of last year's imports."

Reference is made to the fact that under the law of 1883, the cutting on many articles were increased, and on others decreased, and the report says: "The wages of operatives in both of these classes have generally been reduced. The conditions of manufacturing and other industries are not as satisfactory, and they only recovered late in 1879 from a period of five years' duration. In fact when these paralysis of five years' duration. In fact when these recovered such new evidences of adversity appears that in one of the largest and best paying industries, iron and steel, the calamity of a four months' stoppage and idleness fell upon workers dependent upon it, and not upon invested capital."

The report here cites the annual report of the American Iron and Steel association for the year 1883, made by A. S. Hewitt. This report shows, recurring to the industrial embarrassment: "Enforced idleness is inseparable from the overutilize of our protective system," and says that the calamities of such a system always fall upon the laboring people. Your committee, therefore, report the bill to reduce import duties and war tariff taxes, with the recommendation that it be passed as a measure of partial relief to the people for unnecessary taxes, as a measure of justice to consumers and conducive to general industry and prosperity."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report was prepared by McKinley and presents a number of objections to the bill. It says last year's tariff has not been in operation long enough to give it a practical test. It should have a fair trial, and it should be fairly known before the subject is entered upon again. Not a single interest in the country has asked for the proposed reduction in the composition of the free trade clubs of New York and Brooklyn. On the other hand, all interests protest against the change recommended. Some interests assert that the present duties are necessary for the actual maintenance of the industry and labor employed therein. The wool growers of the country are unanimous in asking restoration of the wool duty of 1867, but our opponents propose to reduce the duties still more.

In closing their report the minority give their reasons for opposing the bill. They state that it will distract business, force down the price of labor, stimulate imports, and increase competition from abroad; that the increase of importations will increase partly the increase on revenue, to which increase every interest of the country is opposed; that it is wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable in every respect, and to every American interest. It is only hurriedly that it has none of the merits of a carefully matured tariff bill, and is not the result of studious consideration of the interests of our people, their investments and employments, or of the condition of the public treasury, that the feature of the bill which applies an ostensible outline to most of the schedules affected it is especially objectionable, because it will greatly increase the existing uncertainties of valuation and consequently promote frauds upon the revenue.

THE PRESENT DUTIES ESSENTIAL.

The minority report says: "All workmen unite in declaring that protective duties are essential to fair and remunerative wages, and that every reduction of said duties inevitably results in lowering American wages. We dissent radically from the statement of the majority of the committee that a reduction of duties lightens by so much the burdens of taxation. We believe the late tariff legislation should remain without material change for a period. Business has adjusted itself to it, and producers have entered into contracts and generally arranged their business, in accordance with and in conformity with it. What the country wants most is relief from congressional agitation. All industries of the country are seeking executive, and just at this time, when business is more or less depressed in every branch, the threat or fear of change increases the element of uncertainty and difficulties to contend with not only, but the 10 per cent. reduction, or any reduction however slight, following so close upon reductions made last winter, can not be considered as a single schedule of the bill, and as to many it can be shown to be wholly disastrous."

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

The Full Text of the Bill as Passed by the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following is the text of the Mexican pension bill:

"Be it enacted, etc., That the secretary of the interior is directed to place on the pension roll the names of the surviving officers and enlisted men, including marines, militia and volunteers, of the military and naval service of the United States who served sixty days in the war of 1846, 1847 and 1848 with Mexico, or who, being enlisted, actually served with the army or navy of the United States in Mexico to that war and were actually engaged in a battle in said war and were honorably discharged, and to such other officers, and soldiers, and sailors as may have been personally named in any resolution of congress for any splendid service in said war, although their term of service may have been less than sixty days, and the surviving widows of such officers, soldiers, or sailors prior to the discharge of such officers and enlisted men; provided, that such widows have not remarried; and provided, further, that this act shall not apply to any person not a citizen of the United States.

"Sec. 2. That pensions shall be of the rate of $8 per month, and payable only from and after the passage of this act, and during the natural life of the persons entitled thereto.

"Sec. 3. That before the name of any person shall be placed on the pension roll, proof shall be made, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the interior shall prescribe, of the right of the applicant to a pension; and any person who shall falsely and corruptly take any oath required shall be guilty of perjury, and the secretary of the interior shall cause to be stricken from the pension roll the name of any person whenever it shall be made to appear that such name was put upon such roll through false and fraudulent representations, or that such person is not entitled to a pension under the act. The loss of the certificate of discharge shall not deprive any person of the benefits of this act, but other evidence of service performed and of an honorable discharge may be deemed sufficient.

"Sec. 4. That the pension laws now in force which are not inconsistent or in conflict with this act are hereby made a part of this act so far as they may be applicable thereto.

"Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any attorney, claim-agent, or any other person, to demand or receive a fee greater than $10 for services rendered in behalf of a claimant under this act, to be paid when such claim is allowed.

"Sec. 6. That section 4716 (forbidding payment of pensions to ex-rebels) of the revised statutes is hereby repealed so far as the same relates to this act or to pensioners under this act.

"Sec. 7. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to any person while under the political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States."

Disruption of the Democratic Party.

N. Y. Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The discovery that Mr. Randall had so compacted his forces and prepared his plans as to make the defeat of the Morrison tariff reform bill certain, and probably enable him and his new tariff bill, that he had been the only topic of conversation here among the democrats to-day. All are the extreme seriousness of the situation. Some of the weaker brethren whimper over it as the loss of wages. We discuss radically from the statement of the majority of the committee that a reduction of duties lightens by so much the burdens of taxation. We believe the late tariff legislation should remain without material change for a period. Business has adjusted itself to it, and producers have entered into contracts and generally arranged their business, in accordance and conformity with it. What the country wants most is relief from congressional agitation. All industries of the country are seeking executive, and just at this time, when business is more or less depressed in every branch, the threat or fear of change increases the element of uncertainty and difficulties to contend with not only, but the 10 per cent. reduction, or any reduction however slight, following so close upon reductions made last winter, can not be considered as a single schedule of the bill, and as to many it can be shown to be wholly disastrous."

Democrats who have been hoping for the defeat of the bill are correspondingly depressed, and the democratic party is threatened with disruption and demoralization. If the bill should pass the democratic party will be held responsible for the result, and will be overwhelmingly defeated next fall. If the bill is defeated the democratic party will be held responsible for the result, and will be overwhelmingly defeated next fall. The democrats are in a hopeless minority in the house, and the republicans have only to vote solidly against the bill to defeat it. Randall has the power to defeat the bill, and he has the power to pass it. He has the power to defeat the bill, and he has the power to pass it. He has the power to defeat the bill, and he has the power to pass it. He